

THE END VERY NEAR

Gen. Harrison's Physician Says There is Little Hope.

BAD TURN IN HIS CONDITION

Has Not Enough Strength to Fight Out the Disease.

THE FAMILY SUMMONED

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—Former President Harrison's condition was reported less favorable today. At 3 a.m. there was a slight turn for the worse. The patient seemed to be suffering more pain and was unable to rest.

A little after 6 o'clock Dr. Henry Jameson called. He had been at the Harrison home until 3 a.m. and had gone to his own home for a little rest. He found the general less comfortable than when he had left him. The temperature had risen to 104.4-10, and the respiration was weaker. The patient suffered a good deal of pain in the affected lung.

Dr. Jameson announced that the condition of his patient was worse, and that unless some remarkable change should occur, little hope was entertained of the patient surviving many hours.

Dr. Jameson added that General Harrison's mind is not so clear as on yesterday, and, in fact, there is nothing in his condition that offers any encouragement. The condition of the left lung had grown worse, he said, instead of better.

Relatives living elsewhere have been notified to come to Washington as quickly as possible. The physicians say if the patient were younger they would have some hope, but under the circumstances they do not look for any change for the better.

Telegrams of sympathy from all over the United States poured into the Harrison home today.

Mrs. McKee Has Two Sick Children.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 12.—Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, who resides here, and who is the daughter of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, would at once leave for Indianapolis were it not for the fact that her two children, Harrison and Mary McKee, aged fifteen and thirteen, are confined to bed with severe attacks of measles. Both Mrs. McKee and her husband, James R. McKee, are constantly at the bedside of the children.

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN.

Madrid, March 12.—There were riots yesterday at Ripoll, province of Gerona. A number of groups paraded the town with banners, inscribed "Justice for all" and "Give us bread and work." The windows of several stores and houses were shattered with stones, the police were greeted with showers of missiles and a shot was fired. The police fired a few shots in the air and then charged and dispersed one band of the rioters, but another, composed of men and women, attacked them desperately. A man was shot dead and three others were injured. A lieutenant and a policeman were wounded.

The outbreak caused so much alarm that several manufacturers left the town with their families. Order has now been restored.

OLD BROKERAGE FIRM ASSIGNS.

Gaylord, Blessing & Company of St. Louis Bankrupt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Gaylord, Blessing & Co., one of the oldest brokerage firms in this city, have filed a deed of assignment. Liabilities are admitted to exceed the assets by \$50,000. The deed was in the names of Samuel A. Gaylord and John H. Blessing, the only members of the firm, and was for all properties, real and personal. The Gaylord-Blessing Company has been in business in this city for thirty-five years.

Thomas A. Stoddard, manager of the St. Louis clearing house, and Guy F. Hilton, a partner in S. A. Gaylord and an employee of the assigning firm, are named as trustees.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ILLINOIS.

Big Battle Ship Starts Out for a Speed Test.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.—The battle ship Illinois, sister ship of the Alabama and Wisconsin, left the shipyard this morning at 7 o'clock on her maiden trial trip. The last of the stores and picked steam coal was put aboard last night and the crew of 200 selected men of the shipyard force spent the night aboard ship in order to be prepared for an early start. From here the Illinois proceeded to Old Point, where anchor tests were made, and between Old Point and the Virginia capes tests of steering gear were made.

The ship then proceeded out of the Virginia capes, going to sea eighteen or twenty miles for the preliminary speed run. She is expected to return by 6 or 7 o'clock tonight. Among those on board are General Superintendent Post of the shipyard, Captain Converse, United States navy, who will command the Illinois, and Lieutenant Commanders Henderson and Quimby, U. S. N., who will be attached to the ship as navigating and executive officers. The Illinois has all of her big guns aboard, and today's trial was made under practically the same conditions which will exist when the ship is in service.

DROWNED IN THE POTOMAC.

Miss Callan and Ferryman McDaniels Upset Into Stream.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 12.—Miss Mary Callan, daughter of Thomas Callan, prominent merchant at Little Orleans, and her father, John McDaniels, ferryman, were drowned in the Potomac river this morning at Little Orleans. They were crossing the river when the cable, moored to a tree, broke loose, and the boat whirled around in the swift-flowing current and upset. Mr. McDaniels' body was recovered, but Miss Callan's body was carried down the stream and has not yet been found.

Miss Callan was recently a student at Maryland College, Lexington. She was on her way to the train to meet her mother, Mrs. George L. Carder of Cumberland. Another sister, Miss Gertrude Callan, is now in Baltimore.

The Potomac is greatly swollen here as the result of the rains, and much debris is being carried down.

Francis Joseph Visits Munich.

MUNICH, March 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here this morning to participate in the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria. Prince Luitpold welcomed the emperor at the station, and large crowds lined the route to the palace and heathily cheered the royalties as they passed.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Routine Matters Considered in the Cabinet Meeting.

ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP UNDECIDED

Arrangements for the President's Western Trip.

SOME OF THE DAY'S CALLERS

The cabinet session today was short, and the announcement was made that no important questions were considered. Several routine matters pertaining to the various departments were disposed of.

The President is still undecided as to a successor to Attorney General Griggs, but it is likely that he will make an appointment soon. Mr. Griggs wants to leave here the last of this month, and has urged the President to relieve him from his duties by that time. Mr. Griggs has rented a law office from April 1, and has made arrangements to resume the practice of law about that time.

The serious illness of ex-President Harrison was referred to at the cabinet meeting with sorrow. In case of the death of the ex-President the precedent followed will be for the President to issue a proclamation announcing the death, referring feelingly to the services of the deceased, and ordering the flags on all government buildings to be lowered to half-mast for a period of thirty days. The secretaries of war and navy will then issue orders for the proper observance of mourning at army posts and navy stations. The funeral of the ex-President will be held at the Washington National Cathedral, and the funeral train will leave for the West on the day of the funeral.

The precedent most recently set was by President Harrison himself on the death of ex-President Hayes. By the President's direction all flags at army posts, navy yards and elsewhere were placed at half-mast. On the morning of the funeral all flags at each of the thirteen army posts were flown at half-mast. Every thirty minutes afterward a single gun was fired, and at the close of the day a national salute of forty-five guns was fired. Officers were ordered to wear crepe on their left arms and their swords. Under a recent act of Congress the draping of public buildings was forbidden.

Invitations for the President.

Ex-Senator Stephen A. Ide was with the President for a few minutes this morning and invited him to visit Idaho on his western tour.

Representative Southard of Ohio was at the White House with Prof. S. W. Stratton, director of the new national bureau of standards. As chairman of the House committee on the new standards, Mr. Southard was largely instrumental in getting through Congress the bill providing for the new bureau.

On behalf of the Perry Monument Association of Ohio, Mr. Southard invited the President to visit Lake Erie, Ohio, in July next, when the great victory of Commodore Perry will be commemorated.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIP.

The program of this trip, which will be the most extensive taken by the President during his term, contemplates leaving Washington Tuesday, April 30. During the entire trip of probably six weeks the executive branch of the government will be conducted on board a railroad train. A magnificent special train will carry the President and party from beginning to end, and the party will live on this train except when in cities where the President has accepted invitations to appear at some function. It is now thought that instead of returning to Washington by rail direct the President and party will leave their cars at Duluth and go by the great lakes to Buffalo. The President has promised to visit the Buffalo exposition, and if the idea suggested is adopted the promise would be fulfilled about June 10 to 15.

REGULAR CABINET MEETINGS.

As nearly all the cabinet members will go on the long trip the regular cabinet meetings Tuesdays and Fridays will be held aboard the train. All important business will be transmitted to the President and transacted by him just as if he were in his office in this city. A full staff of clerks, stenographers, typewriters, telegraph operators and other employees will be taken along to dispose of business as it accumulates.

Ex-Senator Carter was at the White House today conferring with Secretary Cortelyou about the President's visit to Montana and Yellowstone Park.

PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT OF THE FAIR.

Many of those who have been making efforts at the White House for the appointment of commissioners to the St. Louis exposition say that it is most likely that the big fair will be postponed until 1904. This is because the time is growing short in which to complete such a mammoth undertaking as is proposed. Congress has not yet passed the bill which will most likely be asked to extend the time for opening the exposition to 1904. The opening in 1904 will not be inappropriate after all. It was not until March, 1894, that the French flag at St. Louis was re-reared by the American flag. The terms of the transfer were agreed upon in 1893.

Judge Day of Ohio passed through Washington today and called on the President. He is on his way to Atlantic City to spend ten days.

REPUBLICANS FIGHTING HARD.

Senator McComas of Maryland had a conference with the President this morning. Senator McComas has just returned from Annapolis, where the legislature is in extra session trying to pass an election franchise bill.

The republican members of the legislature are going to defeat the bill if they cannot do that they will amend and alter it in every way possible. Feeling is rising every day in Maryland against this measure, which will disfranchise 18,000 white and 25,000 colored voters.

MAGAZINES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

There is a great demand for reading matter among the troops stationed at distant posts in the Philippines and those stationed in Alaska. The Army and Navy League of this city is endeavoring to meet this want as far as possible and has invited contributions of books, magazines, etc., from the citizens. Mrs. Bird, wife of General Bird of the quartermaster general's department, is chairman of the special committee appointed to forward this movement. All such donations will be forwarded to their destinations by the government free of cost. Persons desiring to donate books to the soldiers are requested to notify Mrs. Bird at 219 N. street.

The books will be sent for and prepared in the office of the depot quartermaster for transportation to the Philippines or Alaska, as the case may be.

LIEUT. SMITH RESIGNS.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Ernest G. Smith, 17th Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect immediately.

CONUL GENERAL TURNER REPORTS FROM OTTAWA.

A member of the house of commons has given notice that he will make a motion not to allow the preferential tariff of 31-33 per cent on English goods unless they come to Canada by Canadian ships. If this motion is carried, it will seriously affect the steamship lines of Portland, New York and Boston.

A BLOW AT EASTERN PORTS.

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MOVEMENTS OF GREAT VESSELS.

The "Mosquito fleet," Annapolis, Wompatuck, Piscataqua and Frolic, has arrived at Aden, en route to Manila.

The Hartford and the Lancaster have sailed from Hampton Roads for Boston to participate in the Bunker Hill anniversary.

Yadua has arrived at Monterey. The Philadelphia sailed from Acapulco for San Diego. The Culiacan arrived at Sydney. The Atlanta has sailed from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres. The Hercules has arrived at Annapolis.

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION TO MAKE INVESTIGATION.

Philadelphia has gone to the Philippines to make an investigation into the sugar growers' association and to make investigations into the sugar growers' association.

AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION IN HAWAII.

Jared G. Smith of the Department of Agriculture will leave Washington for Honolulu March 15. He will assume direction of the agricultural experiment station at that place. The government experiment station is to supplement the work of the station maintained by the Sugar Growers' Association and to make investigations into the sugar growers' association.

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PROVOKES BITTER DEBATE

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE DISCUSSING DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Republican Members Denounce the Measure in Scathing Terms—Will Pass Today.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 12.—Both houses of the general assembly today were engaged in the discussion of the disfranchisement bill, the same measure having been introduced in both houses. The discussion was hot and bitter, and at times almost violent, especially in the senate, where all the republican amendments were voted down by the fourteen democrats, who stood together from start to finish.

In the house, Mr. Walbach of Charles county, the republican leader, said that the bill was a "nefarious scheme" to deprive thousands of honest people and taxpayers of their rights, and denounced the whole course of the democrats as scandalous and unfair in the extreme. Mr. Walbach gave a long account of the "criminal practices" of the democratic ring in Maryland in regard to elections for many years. He showed how they had won time after time by fraud and corruption, and that now they wanted to entrench themselves in power for years to come by an unconstitutional and unjust law.

The democrats expect to pass the law in the house before the adjournment this afternoon, and say that they will remain in session until it is done. It is expected that after the republicans have been stopped by the call for the previous question. Before the week is over the democratic leaders expect to have the disfranchisement bill passed through both houses and signed by the governor.

Ex-Senator Gorman is the guest of Governor Smith at the executive mansion. He is in the state house this afternoon directing operations, and his influence is paramount in both houses.

PACKING HOUSE FOR HONOLULU.

Nelson Morris to Erect \$2,000,000 Plant There.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Record says: Nelson Morris is planning the erection of a \$2,000,000 packing house at Honolulu. The proposed house is for the purpose of supplying the Hawaiian and other adjacent islands with fresh meat without being compelled to use the present system of refrigeration.

The idea is to transport the live stock to Honolulu and then slaughter it there.

MADE BOY ROB HIS FATHER.

Then Sproul Fled to Germany With the Spoils.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Thirteen-year-old Frederick Windibel, the son of Peter Windibel, a saloon keeper, has been arrested charged with robbing his father of \$800.

The boy's aunt, Annie Sproul, is also under arrest, and she has confessed that she and her husband induced the boy to take the money from his father.

They told the boy, the police say, that Mr. Windibel would defraud him of whatever interest he might have in the family savings and that his only salvation was to get possession of the money at once.

When the boy got hold of the money they induced him to turn it over to them, saying that it was the last day of deposit of the money.

Before he could be arrested Mrs. Sproul's husband fled to Germany, and a cablegram has been sent to the German authorities to apprehend Sproul when he arrives.

STEEL TRUST ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dividends on Old Stocks to Be Paid by New Concern.

NEW YORK, March 12.—It was announced today that the managers of the United States Steel Corporation will pay the dividends on the preferred stock of the American Steel and Wire Company and the National Steel Company, declared yesterday, to all preferred stockholders of record on March 2, and to holders of receipts for deposit with the new corporation.

The dividend on the common stock of the American Steel and Wire Company, also declared yesterday, goes with stock of March 20, the last day of deposit of the new corporation. The dividend is payable April 2. If the common stockholders are not satisfied with the new corporation, they will be barred from entering the new corporation.

EXPECTS CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Lord Avebury Gives a Hint to British Merchants.

LONDON, March 12.—Presiding at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which opened in London today, Lord Avebury foreshadowed changes in the British tariff and urged the necessity of being prepared to promote the interests of British commerce on the termination of the present treaties. Alterations, he added, were already being considered in the treaties with Germany, Austria and Portugal.

STARCH FACTORY BURNS.

Archer Company, at Kankakee, Ill., Loses \$325,000.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 12.—The Archer Starch Company's factory, just north of this city, burnt last night, involving a loss of \$325,000. Although 200 people are on the payroll, only twenty-five were at work at the time the fire started. All of them escaped except Louis Ruel, who was badly burned. The fire was caused by an explosion of the large grinders from combustion due to wet starch and iron filings. The property was insured, but how heavily has not been ascertained.

The Archer Starch Company was incorporated last May for \$300,000 by George R. Stecher and Frank Piper of St. Paul, P. R. Stecher, resident manager, and R. E. Durham of Chicago.

SON OF W. T. STEAD MARRIED.

Bride is Miss Mary Elaine Hussey of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—At the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Hussey, in Woodruff place, at noon today, Alfred Stead of London, son of Wm. T. Stead, and Miss Mary Elaine Hussey, niece of Dr. Hussey, were married. The Rev. M. L. Haines of the First Presbyterian Church officiated. Only a few guests were present. The couple will take a wedding journey around the world.

W. E. FULLER DECLINES OFFICE.

Former Congressman Unable to Leave His Private Interests.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 12.—Former Congressman W. E. Fuller of West Union, Iowa, who was recently appointed by President McKinley as United States assistant attorney general, with a view of attending to the legal business of the Spanish claims commission, telegraphed to the President today his declination, owing to the pressure of private business interests.

TO SOUND SENATORS

Sentiment of Leaders in Congress to Be Ascertained

BEFORE MAKING NEW CANAL TREATY

Objection Proposed International Convention.

NO CONCERN OF EUROPE

The formal announcement of the rejection by Great Britain of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty attracts no special interest, since it was well known before Congress adjourned that such an announcement would be made in due time. It was assumed that Great Britain had an object in not communicating with this government while Congress was in session, though it would not be said with justice that there was any unusual delay on her part. The avowed reason for opposition in Congress to action on the Nicaragua canal bill was that it would be ungracious to proceed with the matter while the treaty with the amendments to it by the Senate was still under consideration by the British government, though it was well understood what the action of that government would finally be.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION.

No step has been taken by either side since the delivery of the British note, and it is understood that none will be taken in the immediate future. The situation tactically is one that admits of indefinite delay without ground for complaint on either side. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty expired March 5, and there is no subject open for discussion between the United States and Great Britain. It is true that the British note was delivered to Secretary Hay some days after the treaty had expired, but it can be regarded as nothing more than a courteous explanation of the delay. The British government allowed the treaty to die. It could not renew the vitality of the instrument.

SENATORS TO BE CONSULTED.

It is stated positively that at this moment our government is undecided as to whether or not it shall attempt to draw a new treaty with Great Britain. It is said that certainly before anything of that kind is done the administration will take steps to learn the views of senators and the party leaders in Congress. There will be no treaty submitted to the Senate except upon a pretty clear basis that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is secure the vote of two-thirds of the body. Now the Senate being dispersed, owing to the adjournment, it is evident that the individual senators cannot be easily and speedily sounded, so the conclusion is inevitable that if there are to be any negotiations on this subject between Secretary Hay and the British government they will be deferred for some months.

PROSPECTS IN CONGRESS.

It is also said that no further negotiations will be entered upon by this government, unless it may be for the simple abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and when the new Congress meets it is expected that the matter will be proceeded with as if there had never been a Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is expected to be declared abrogated, and the advocates of the canal expect that the bill providing for its construction will be carried through both houses of Congress.

The British communication submitted yesterday to the State Department was not read at the cabinet meeting today, and it is said that no reference was made to it. The communication, which Secretary Hay has said he will get to the President in a few days, before the cabinet met, to the President a complete abstract of the communication. It is said at the State Department that the communication will not be given out for publication here for some time, although, of course, it is possible it may be printed in London upon the call of a member of parliament.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The suggestion was made today that an international congress, to be held at Washington, might prove the best means of harmonizing the differences and bringing about a common ground of understanding. Such a congress, it was pointed out, was held to deal with the Suez canal problem, and out of it grew the Suez convention, which controls the use of that waterway. The neutralizing of the Suez canal was one of the chief features of that convention, and that served to some extent as a guide in the recent treaty on the isthmian canal.

There is reason to believe that the project of an international congress of the kind will meet with favor from several of the European maritime powers which have not the canal affairs. One of them has the idea of a congress met some opposition when informally suggested today to diplomatic circles. The opposition is based on the fact that such a congress would not commend itself to the United States, as it would be interpreted as an admission that the continental nations of Europe had some authority on the subject, whereas the action of the Senate indicated a purpose to maintain exclusive American authority over the waterway.

REGARDS IT AS MERELY A CHECK.

The Nicaraguan minister, Senor Corea, said today that he had no comment to make upon the rejection of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty respecting the Nicaragua canal, except to say that the project was but a temporary check to the project, which was of such transcendent importance to the commerce of the world that differences would in time be arranged and the great project realized. The minister regards the present state of affairs as a sort of a bridge which will lead the way to a correct solution of the problem, and he is as hopeful as ever that the actual work of the waterway will not be long deferred.

CASTELLANES WERE NOT ABOARD.

Creditors Anxious to Call the Arrival of La Champanne.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane, who were expected to arrive on the steamer La Champanne, were not among the list of passengers. Among those who were looking for their arrival were the legal representatives of Asher Wertheimer, who has been suing the count for the amount of a large bill for bric-a-brac. Wertheimer's lawyers, Guggenheimer, Untermeyer and Marshall, had a process server at the pier to meet the count and Countess and give them a copy of a summons and complaint.

WARSHIPS PUT TO SEA.

CAPE HENRY, Va., March 12.—The battle ship Illinois passed out to sea at 9:30 o'clock this morning for her second Washington trip. The cruisers Hartford and Lancaster also passed out later.

ARRIVAL OF 30th INFANTRY AT PRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The transport ship Haverford arrived today with the 30th Volunteer Infantry on board and was sent to quarantine.

HIGH SALARIES FOR EXPERTS.

Good Pay for Men Versed in Agricultural Knowledge.

Mr. Milton Whitney, chief of the division of soils, Department of Agriculture, was before the industrial commission today. Mr. Whitney said that there is still a tendency among young men reared on farms to leave agricultural pursuits in order to go into industrial or commercial pursuits, but a change is taking place in that respect, brought about by attractive salaries to be obtained by agricultural experts. It is a common thing now, he said, for a tobacco expert to be paid \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year. These experts are not college-bred men, but frequently have deficient general education, but have become efficient in the practical work of tobacco growing and allied industries. Such salaries are now often paid men who are experts in the manipulation of soils of various kinds, and in the management of large tracts of land. Recently Japan gave a salary of \$6,000 a year to a tobacco expert of the Department of Agriculture, and still more recently that government offered \$5,000 a year to an expert of that kind to go to the island of Formosa. A large beet-growing concern had paid \$3,000 a year to a man who could successfully treat the alkali soil with which it was troubled.

While this change is taking place the agricultural classes of Harvard and Yale are poorly patronized when compared with other classes of those universities.

LIKELY TO BE EXTENDED.

Time Within Which Reciprocity Treaties May Be Ratified.

It is probable that the treaties with Great Britain respecting reciprocity with the British West Indian colonies will be extended during the present week for a period of one year or eighteen months in order that the treaties may be considered by the Senate while it resumes its session next December. It was at first thought that the West Indian treaties lapse at the close of the Congress, but it now appears that four of them—those on British Guiana, Jamaica, Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands—continue in existence until March 16, while the Barbados treaty has expired. As March 16 is nearly at hand, an extension will have to be made at once if made at all. Following the extension of the Barbados treaty, the British authorities intimated a desire to have similar action taken upon their treaties. As the request was granted to France, the same course was followed with Great Britain, and as soon as the formal extension will be executed by the signing of protocols.

TO VINDICATE HIMSELF.

Former Japanese Minister Goes to the Courts.

Word has reached here that the former Japanese minister in Washington, Mr. Hoshi Taro, has gone to the courts of Japan to vindicate himself against charges made while he was a member of the cabinet, following his services here. It was understood at the time that the charges were inspired by personal ill-will, some of Mr. Hoshi's political adversaries leading the attacks on him. Rather than embarrass the government Mr. Hoshi retired from the cabinet, determining in due time to begin suits against those who had assailed him. The suits are attracting much attention, involving the question of disrepute to government officials high in office. Among the former ministers associated in Washington there has never been the slightest belief in the charges made against him, and his own commendation for his personal and official career while here.